रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० 221 REGISTERED No. D. 221

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 2
PART II—Section 2
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 8] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, मार्च 4, 1966/फाल्गुन 13, 1887
No. 8] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1966/PHALGUNA 13, 1887

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 4th March, 1966:—

BILL No. 16 OF 1966

'A Bill to provide for prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils in India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Prohibition of Manufacture and Import of Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils Act, 1966. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "hydrogenation" means the process of passing hydrogen gas through vegetable oils.

(*b*) "vegetable oils" include coconut, groundnut, cotton seed, sesamum, *til* and rapeseed oils and such other oils as are used or are usable for the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oils popularly known as *vanaspati ghee*.

Prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils.

3. The manufacture or import into the Indian Union of hydrogenated vegetable oils, popularly known as *vanaspati ghee*, is hereby prohibited.

Punishment for manufacture or import of hydrogenated vegetable oils.

4. Any person who manufactures or imports or abets the manufacture or import of hydrogenated vegetable oils into the Indian Union shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year.

Forfeiture of certain property used in the commission of the offence.

5. Whenever any offence relating to the manufacture or import of hydrogenated vegetable oils has been proved to have been committed, the Court shall order that the machinery, utensils, receptacles, instruments or any other article used for the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oils together with the components, semi-finished or finished goods or the imported vegetable oils, as the case may be, be forfeited to the Government.

Issue of search warrants, disposal of property seized and appeals.

6. (*1*) If a District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered in this behalf, upon information and after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is being used for the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oils or for the deposit of imported hydrogenated vegetable oils, he may, by warrant, authorise any Police Officer above the rank of a constable, to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place and to search the same and take into possession any machinery, utensils, receptacles, instruments or any other article used for the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oils together with the components, semi-finished or finished goods or imported hydrogenated vegetable oils, as the case may be, in accordance with the general provisions of the Code of Criminal

5 of 1898. Procedure, 1898 relating to searches, and make a report to the Court as to how the warrant has been executed and what goods or articles have been taken into possession.

(2) The Court may make such orders as it thinks fit for the proper custody of the articles or goods taken into possession on search pending the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, and after conclusion of the enquiry or trial, order the destruction, forfeiture or sale of any such articles or goods, as the case may be:

Provided that the Court shall order the return of the articles or goods seized to the person entitled to the possession thereof, if it finds that the articles were not meant for use in the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oils or the goods seized were not hydrogenated vegetable oils, indigenous or imported.

(3) Any person aggrieved by an order made under Section 5 or this section may appeal against the order to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from such subordinate Court.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill aims at prohibiting the manufacture and import of what is popularly known as *vanaspati ghee*. The stuff known as *vanaspati ghee* is in fact no *ghee* at all, but it is hydrogenated vegetable oil and that too of inferior quality from the point of nutrition. Because of its texture and consistency, it renders itself capable of adulteration with pure *ghee* without the possibility of detection.

In the last few years the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oils has increased to such an extent and the manufacturing interests have become so powerful and influential that in spite of its most baneful effects on the physical health and rural economy of the country, the Government has not been able to check its growth.

It has been proved by experiments carried out in Government laboratories that its use is detrimental to health. The demand in the country for prohibiting the manufacture and import of *vanaspati ghee* is also very strong.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI; YASHPAL SINGH.

The 28th January, 1966.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1966.